the late John Foster Dulles, secretary under Eisenhower, who had served also in the state department as a special consultant under Truman.

A few of the members influencing the government today include:

Charles E. Bohlen, special assistant to the secretary of state.

Chester Bowles, special White House adviser on Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Arthur H. Dean, head of the United States delegation to the Geneva disarmament talks.

Douglas Dillon, secretary of the treasury.

Felix Frankfurter, justice of the Supreme court.

J. Kenneth Galbraith, ambassador to India.

Fowler Hamilton, director of the agency for international development.

George F. Kennan, ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Edward R. Murrow head of the United States information agency.

Walt W. Rostow, state department counselor.

Adlai E. Stevenson, United Nations ambassador.

Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., White House special assistant.

Maxwell D. Taylor, White House military adviser.

NUMBERS SOME WHOSE NAMES ARE TARNISHED

The council is not so proud of some of its former members. Alger Hiss, the spy-perjurer, was an important member. Harry Dexter White, the treasury aid who died and was buried with secrecy just before he was about to be questioned on his communist associations or connections, also was a member. John Carter Vincent, Philip Jaffe, and the late Lawrence Duggan, all targets of the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy [R., Wis.], the controversial investigator of communist activities and associations, were council members.

Other members who figured in congressional investigations are still on the rolls, such as Owen Lattimore and Philip Jessup, who were questioned about their connections with the Institute of Pacific Relations. There are a handful of members out of step with the international majority. Herbert Hoover, for instance.

The council began as an idea in France in 1919, when a group of Britons and Americans decided that their countries needed internationalist inspiration. The Britishers went home and established what is now the Royal Institute for International Affairs. The Americans set up the council.

The original thought had been to set up one organization, but it was concluded that internationalism could best be advanced by independent groups working toward the same end. It was felt that the tag of patriotism would hamper the aims and objectives of the council, which are chiefly to develop a new look of internationalism.

"To create and stimulate international thought among the people of the United States, and to this end, to cooperate with the government of the United States and with international agencies, coördinating international activities by eliminating, in so far as possible, duplication of effort, to create new bodies, and to employ such other means, as from time to time may seem wise and proper," is the way the council states it.

[From the New York Times, Dec. 6, 1968]

BUCHAN, LONDON STRATEGIC STUDIES HEAD, PRAISES KISSINGER BUT CRITICIZES U.S. POLICIES

PRINCETON, N.J., December 5.—On being named assistant for national security affairs to President-elect Richard M. Nixon, Henry A. Kissinger said on Monday that he would call on the services of foreigners such as Alastair Buchan, director of London's Institute of Strategic Studies.

Mr. Buchan, who is attending a seminar at Princeton University on the problems of America, says he doesn't know what Dr. Kissinger has in mind. "I've no idea," he insisted in an interview, "and I'm not sure I would do it, I have a very active and busy life of my own," he continued.

"Henry Kissinger is a very old friend of mine—I've known him for at least 10 years. But I've had lines of communication into the White House ever since the Kennedy Administration.

"I've got great regard for Kissinger. I think his appointment excellent. He doesn't look at problems of security in a purely technologic way.

"We've had a lot of discussions about what form of European cooperation is feasible and what the United States should encourage."

"One of the things he has been keen on," Mr. Buchan said, "is the reopening of American lines between the United States and France—which I attach a lot of importance to as well.

"The United States has very little freedom of action. It's one of the two main pillars of the balance of power in the world. This difficult dual position requires it to be in dialogue with the Soviet Union for its own safety, and also with its allies.

"Once Vietnam is over the United States is going to be involved in a dialogue with the developed powers—Europe and Japan. Its role as policeman will end. The role isn't feasible anyway."

Mr. Buchan said that in the last 30 years his respect for the United States Administration had steadily declined. He maintained that successive American executives pursued action instead of thought and that it was impossible to tell which of half a dozen policies running in Washington would predominate at any time.

Alastair Buchan (pronounced BUCK-an) grew up in the world of letters and diplomacy. His father was the Scottish author John Buchan (1875–1940) who wrote historical works, thrillers such as "The 39 Steps," and an autobiography published in the United States as "Pilgrim's Way." John Buchan became Lord Tweedsmuir in 1935 and from that year until 1940 served as Governor-General of Canada.

Alastair, the youngest of four children, was born in London Sept. 9, 1913. He is a moderately rugged-looking man with thick, dark blond hair. He was educated at Oxford and Eton, lived with his family in Canada, and was on his way to graduate work at the University of Virginia when World War II broke out.

Mr. Buchan spent six years in the Canadian Army, emerging as a major of the 14th Canadian Hussars (tank) regiment. "I hated the army," he said.

From 1948 to 1951, he was assistant editor of The Observer, a British weekly that ranks as one of the so-called "quality" papers to distinguish it from the popular press.

He spent 1951 to 1955 in Washington for The Observer. During this period, as he explained, "one could see that strategic studies were going to dominate policy."

The creation of the H-bomb, the cold war, the thinking of Dulles, Eden, and foreign officers all over the world was getting affected by strategic questions, and I became more absorbed in them," he continued.

From 1955 to 1958 he was The Observer's diplomatic and defense editor.

He was then invited to be director of a new body called the Institute of Strategic Studies. Mr. Buchan described this organization as an "internation institute for the study of the role of force to international relations—the problems of strategy and arms control."

He added: "It has no real American counterpart. Membership stretches to 32 countries, with about 1,000 members."

"We have an enormous library organization," Mr. Buchan said, "and scan about 24 daily newspapers and about 120 journals. We run a series of conferences, and a number of working groups with a mixture of officials, academics and journalists.

"For some things we have to go to governments, as for figures. By and large we run our own research."

He said that about one fourth of the institute's 1,000 members were government people and maintained that foreign governments "recognize the value of an independent organization such as ours."

"This is not a cold war organization. We have quite a lot of dealing with Eastern Europe," he said.

Mr. Buchan said that his institute was financed principally by foundations—American, British, German, Canadian and Swiss. It gets no Government money, he added, though about six years ago it did a contract study for the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency on the effect that implementing United States or Soviet comprehensive armament proposals would have on the balance of power in Europe.

Mr. Buchan said that the institute got $90,000 a year—or 40 per cent of its budget—from the Ford Foundation, and about $25,000 from each of the following: the Rockefeller, Nuffield, and Volkswagen Foundations.

BEST KNOWN WORK

He said that his group has never had any money directly or indirectly from the Central Intelligence Agency, noting, "I would perfectly recognize C.I.A. money if I saw it, because I know a lot about it."

"The institute opened up the debate on nuclear proliferation about eight years ago, and we are best known for our work on alliance problems," Mr. Buchan said.

In addition to a monthly called "Survival," the institute publishes a series of Adelphi papers, named after the area of London in which the institute has its headquarters and a permanent staff of about 20.

Mr. Buchan is married to a Canadian, and they have two sons and a daughter. He is the author of "NATO in the 60's." Since September he has been teaching a course entitled "Force in Modern International Politics" at Carleton University at Ottawa.

The course ends next week and Mr. Buchan plans to return to London. He lives in the country near Oxford, and likes to garden, fish, and hunt birds.

A TRIBUTE TO TWO WOMEN

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 1969

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as we gathered for the opening session and renewed old friendships, many Members, I am sure, had in mind our colleagues of the 90th Congress who were no longer there.

Two in particular came to my mind, both being outstanding ladies and members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Therefore, I believe the column in the November 20 Sacramento Union by the noted Washington columnist, Dumitru Danielopol, very properly expressed the thoughts that many of us have when we think of these two outstanding ladies, the Honorable Frances Bolton and the Honorable Edna Kelly.

I insert the article at this point: